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(54) **Traction sheave elevator and machine space for a traction sheave elevator**

Treibscheibenaufzug und Maschinenraum für einen Treibscheibenaufzug

Ascenseur à poulie et positionnement du moteur pour un ascenseur à poulie

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- **PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 015 no. 171 (M-1108) ,30 April 1991 & JP-A-03 036184 (TOSHIBA CORP) 15 February 1991,**
- **PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 950 no. 005 & JP-A-07 117957 (MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC CORP) 9 May 1995,**

Description

[0001] The present invention relates to a traction sheave elevator as defined in the preamble of claim 1.

[0002] One of the objectives in elevator development work has been to achieve an economic and efficient use of building space. Document DE-U-7395 discloses a traction sheave elevator with external machine room, wherein the machinery is placed with its upper most part within the shaft cross section. Aiming at efficient and economic systems, the applicant's previous Finnish patent applications no. 932975 priority document of EP-A 631 968, 941719, 942062 priority document of EP-A 680 920 as well as the European Patent present elevator solutions in which the machinery is placed in the shaft space or in a shaft wall without an external machine room or equivalent. However, for reasons of safety or other circumstances prevailing in the shaft, it is sometimes necessary to isolate the machine space from the elevator shaft. Especially in the case of fast elevators, it is necessary to prevent the propagation of noise generated by the hoisting machinery and traction sheave rope contact. The solutions presented in the applications mentioned above are advantageous in respect of elevator construction, but in themselves they are not always fully protected against dirt and dust that may be present in the shaft. Also, the question of preventing passage between the machine space and the rest of the shaft space has received little attention in them.

[0003] To meet the needs described above and to achieve a reliable elevator construction that is advantageous in respect of both economy and space utilization and whose space requirement in the building is substantially limited to the space required by the elevator car and counterweight on their paths, including safety distances, and by the passage of the hoisting ropes, a traction sheave elevator and a machine space for a traction sheave elevator are presented as an invention.

[0004] The traction sheave elevator of the invention is characterized by what is presented in the characterization part of claim 1. Other embodiments of the invention are characterized by what is presented in the other claims.

[0005] The advantages provided by the invention include the following:

- The hoisting machinery and associated equipment, placed in the shaft, are protected against any dirt and dust that may be present in the shaft space.
- Illicit access to the hoisting machinery and associated equipment from the shaft is prevented. Likewise, access from the machine space, to the rest of the shaft can be prevented.
- The traction sheave elevator of the invention allows an obvious space saving in the building as no separate machine room outside the shaft is needed.
- The elevator is advantageous to install as the machine space and its equipment can be largely as-

sembled and tested beforehand in factory.

- Being separated from the shaft space, the machine space damps noise proceeding from the hoisting machinery.
- Practical application of the invention does not require any big changes in the design and manufacture of the elevator.
- The machinery and instrument panel can be easily accessed, so that, as regards maintenance and rescuing, accessing the machinery is not substantially different from conventional elevators.

In the following, the invention is described by the aid of an application example by referring to the attached drawings, in which

Fig. 1 presents a diagram representing a machine space as may be applied in the invention, and

Fig. 2 presents an elevator with machinery above, implemented according to the invention.

[0006] The diagram in Fig. 1 represents a cabinet type machine space 9 of a traction sheave elevator as may be provided by the invention. This figure shows the hoisting unit of a traction sheave elevator with machinery below, placed in a machine space 9, with hoisting ropes 3 going up from the traction sheave 7 of the hoisting machine 6. The hoisting machine 6 is mounted on the frame 20 of the machine space, which also forms the frame of the hoisting unit. Mounted on the frame 20 is also an instrument panel 8, which contains the elevator control equipment and the equipment required for the control of and supply of power to the electromotor comprised in the hoisting machine 6. The hoisting machine 6 is discoidal in shape and, in relation to its diameter, rather flat in the axial direction of the traction sheave. The traction sheave protrudes from discoidal hoisting machine 6. This type of elevator machinery does not require a large machine space, so it can easily be placed in a cut-out in a shaft wall facing to the shaft, or in the elevator shaft between a shaft wall and the space required by the elevator car or an extension of said space. The machine space 9 may be assembled in advance, and it can contain a hoisting machine and/or other equipment installed in factory. It is also possible to assemble the machine space on site. At least part of the wall of the cabinet-like machine space is preferably made of transparent material, making it possible to visually observe the operation of the machinery e.g. during servicing without opening a door or hatch leading to the machine space.

[0007] Fig. 2 shows a diagram representing an elevator with machinery above, implemented according to the invention. The machine space 109 is located in the upper part of the elevator shaft 117, extending partly into the shaft wall in the form of a cut-out 110. The elevator machinery 106 is placed partly in the cut-out 110 in the

wall 115 of the elevator shaft 117. The cut-out is open on the side facing to the shaft, but closed with a door 116 from the outside of the shaft. Protruding from the hoisting machine 106 into the shaft 117 is a traction sheave 107, which drives the hoisting ropes 103 (represented by dotted dashed lines). The figure shows the portion of the hoisting ropes that goes round the diverting pulleys 104, 105 under the elevator car 101 and the portion going from the traction sheave towards the counterweight. The machine space 109 is separated from the shaft 117 by a wall 114 that covers the cut-out 110 on the side facing to the shaft. The wall is provided with an opening for the traction sheave 107, leading from the machine space 109 into the rest of the shaft space. Placed in the machine space is also an instrument panel 108. The instrument panel is preferably placed in its own cabinet or otherwise separated from the rest of the machine space. To damp the noise generated by the machinery, it is advantageous to line the machine space with noise absorbing material, e.g. felt board or the like.

[0008] It is obvious to a person skilled in the art that different embodiments of the invention are not restricted to the example presented above, but that they may instead be varied in the scope of the following claims. For instance, the wall separating the machine space from the rest of the shaft can be provided with other openings besides those needed to provide access to the machine space and lead-throughs for parts of the elevator system. It is also obvious to the skilled person that in a clean elevator shaft the machine space need only protect persons and/or prevent passage between the machine space and the rest of the shaft space, in which case a machine space formed by a railing or the like and having no top cover may be sufficient to achieve the desired effect. It is further obvious to the skilled person that an elevator with machinery above and an elevator with machinery below can be implemented using the machine space placed in a cut-out in a shaft wall, and that it is likewise possible to use a cabinet type machine space in the case of an elevator with machinery above as well as an elevator with machinery below.

[0009] It is also obvious to the skilled person that it must preferably be possible to access the inside of the machine space without hindrance from the counterweight or elevator car in any position on their paths. In cases where passage or access to a machine space placed inside the building space required by the shaft space and shaft wall structures together is not effected via a separate opening in a shaft wall leading out of the shaft or e.g. via a hatch provided beside the door, it will be preferable to make such arrangements regarding placement of the parts, opening direction of the aperture for passage or access etc. that the machinery and associated equipment can always be accessed by service personnel.

Claims

1. Traction sheave elevator comprising an elevator car (101) moving along elevator guide rails, a counterweight moving along counterweight guide rails, a set of hoisting ropes (103) on which the elevator car and the counterweight are suspended in the elevator shaft (117) and a drive machine unit (106) driving a traction sheave (107) connected to the drive machine unit (106) and acting on the hoisting ropes (103),
characterized in that the drive machine unit (106) is placed in a machine space (109) provided in the elevator shaft (117) and its shaft wall (115) so as to lie completely on the same side of the elevator shaft wall surface facing outwards from the elevator shaft as the elevator shaft itself, said machine space being provided for taking up the drive machine unit (106) or the drive unit (106) and its instrument panel (108) and being substantially separated with a wall (114) from the rest of the shaft space, and that the machine space extends partly into the shaft wall in the form of a cut-out.
2. Traction sheave elevator according to claim 1, **characterized in that** the machine space (109) is located in the lower part of the elevator shaft (117).
3. Traction sheave elevator according to claim 1, **characterized in that** the machine space (109) is located in the upper part of the elevator shaft (117).
4. Traction sheave elevator according to any one of the preceding claims, **characterized in that** the machine space (109) is located between a wall (115) of the elevator shaft and the space required by the elevator car (101) on its path or an extension of this space.
5. Traction sheave elevator according to any one of the preceding claims, **characterized in that** the machine space (109) is a cabinet type structure.
6. Traction sheave elevator according to any one of the preceding claims, **characterized in that** the machine space (109) contains a space required for the instrument panel (108) of the elevator, separated from the space needed for the drive machine (106).
7. Traction sheave elevator according to any one of the preceding claims, **characterized in that** the machine space (109) is lined with noise absorbing material.

Patentansprüche

1. Treibscheibenaufzug, umfassend eine Aufzugkabine (101), die sich entlang von Aufzugführungsschienen bewegt, ein Gegengewicht, das sich entlang von Gegengewichtführungsschienen bewegt, einen Satz von Hebeseilen (103), an welchen die Aufzugkabine und das Gegengewicht in dem Aufzugsschacht (117) aufgehängt sind, und eine Antriebsmaschineneinheit (106), die eine Antriebs-
scheibe (107) antreibt, die mit der Antriebsmaschi-
neneinheit (106) verbunden ist und auf die Hebesei-
le (103) wirkt, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass** die
Antriebsmaschineneinheit (106) in einem Maschi-
nenraum (109) in dem Aufzugsschacht (117) und
seiner Schachtwand (115) angeordnet ist, so dass
er komplett auf gleichen Seite der von dem Schacht
nach außen weisenden Fläche der Aufzugs-
schachtwand liegt wie der Aufzugsschacht selbst,
wobei der Maschinenraum ausgebildet ist, um die
Antriebsmaschineneinheit (6) oder die Antriebsein-
heit (106) und ihre Instrumententafel (108) aufzu-
nehmen, wobei er im wesentlichen durch eine
Wand (114) von dem Rest des Schachtraumes ab-
getrennt ist, und dass der Maschinenraum teilweise
in die Schachtwand in Form einer Aussparung hin-
einragt.
2. Treibscheibenaufzug nach Anspruch 1,
dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass der Maschinen-
raum (109) im unteren Teil des Aufzugsschachtes
(117) angeordnet ist.
3. Treibscheibenaufzug nach Anspruch 1,
dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass der Maschinen-
raum (109) im oberen Teil des Aufzugsschachtes
(117) angeordnet ist.
4. Treibscheibenaufzug nach einem der vorhergehen-
den Ansprüche,
dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass der Maschinen-
raum (109) zwischen einer Wand (115) des Auf-
zugsschachtes und dem Raum angeordnet ist, der
vor der Aufzugskabine (101) auf ihrem Weg oder
einer Verlängerung dieses Raumes benötigt wird.
5. Treibscheibenaufzug nach einem der vorhergehen-
den Ansprüche,
dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass der Maschinen-
raum (109) eine schrankförmige Struktur hat.
6. Treibscheibenaufzug nach einem der vorhergehen-
den Ansprüche,
dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass der Maschinen-
raum (109) einen Raum für die Instrumententafel
(108) des Aufzugs aufweist, der von dem Raum für
die Antriebsmaschine (106) abgetrennt ist.

7. Treibscheibenaufzug nach einem der vorhergehen-
den Ansprüche,
dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass der Maschinen-
raum (109) mit einem geräuschabsorbierenden Ma-
terial ausgekleidet ist.

Revendications

1. Ascenseur à entraînement par poulie comprenant
une cabine d'ascenseur (101) se déplaçant le long
de rails de guidage d'ascenseur, un contrepoids se
déplaçant le long de rails de guidage de contre-
poids, un jeu de câbles de levage (103) auxquels la
cabine d'ascenseur et le contrepoids sont suspen-
dus dans la cage d'ascenseur (117) et une unité de
machine d'entraînement (106) entraînant une pou-
lie d'entraînement (107) reliée à l'unité de machine
d'entraînement (106) et agissant sur les câbles de
levage (103), **caractérisé en ce que** l'unité de ma-
chine d'entraînement (106) est placée dans une sal-
le des machines (109) réalisée dans la cage d'as-
censeur (117) et sa paroi de cage d'ascenseur (115)
de façon à se situer complètement du même côté
de la surface de paroi de cage d'ascenseur faisant
face vers l'extérieur à partir de la cage d'ascenseur
comme la cage d'ascenseur elle-même, ladite salle
des machines étant prévue pour accueillir l'unité de
machine d'entraînement (106) ou l'unité d'entraîne-
ment (106) et son panneau d'équipement (108) et
étant sensiblement séparée par une paroi (114) du
reste du volume de la cage d'ascenseur, et **en ce
que** le volume des machines s'étend en partie dans
la paroi de la cage sous la forme d'une découpe.
2. Ascenseur à entraînement par poulie selon la re-
vendication 1, **caractérisé en ce que** le volume des
machines (109) est située dans la partie inférieure
de la cage d'ascenseur (117).
3. Ascenseur à entraînement par poulie selon la re-
vendication 1, **caractérisé en ce que** le volume des
machines (109) est situé dans la partie supérieure
de la cage d'ascenseur (117).
4. Ascenseur à entraînement par poulie selon l'une
quelconque des revendications précédentes, **ca-
ractérisé en ce que** le volume des machines (109)
est situé entre une paroi (115) de la cage d'ascen-
seur et le volume nécessaire par la cabine d'ascen-
seur (101) sur son trajet ou une extension de ce vo-
lume.
5. Ascenseur à entraînement par poulie selon l'une
quelconque des revendications, **caractérisé en ce
que** le volume des machines (109) est d'une struc-
ture du type armoire.

6. Ascenseur à entraînement par poulie selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, **caractérisé en ce que** le volume des machines (109) contient un volume nécessaire pour le panneau d'équipement (108) de l'ascenseur, séparé du volume nécessaire pour la machinerie d'entraînement (106). 5
7. Ascenseur à entraînement par poulie selon l'une quelconque des revendications précédentes, **caractérisé en ce que** le volume des machines (109) est revêtu d'un matériau absorbant les bruits. 10

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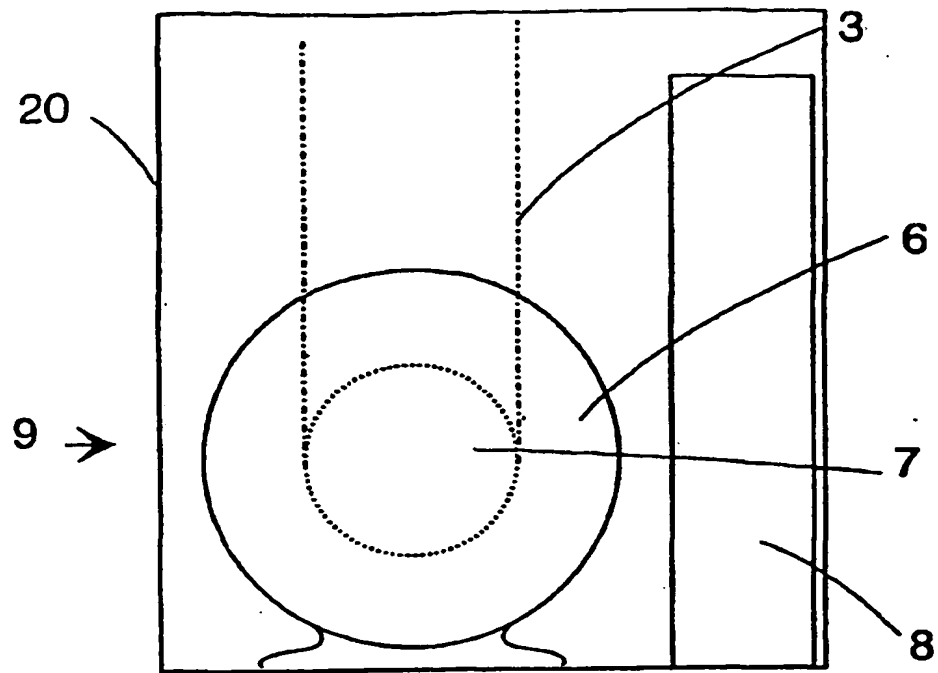


Fig. 1

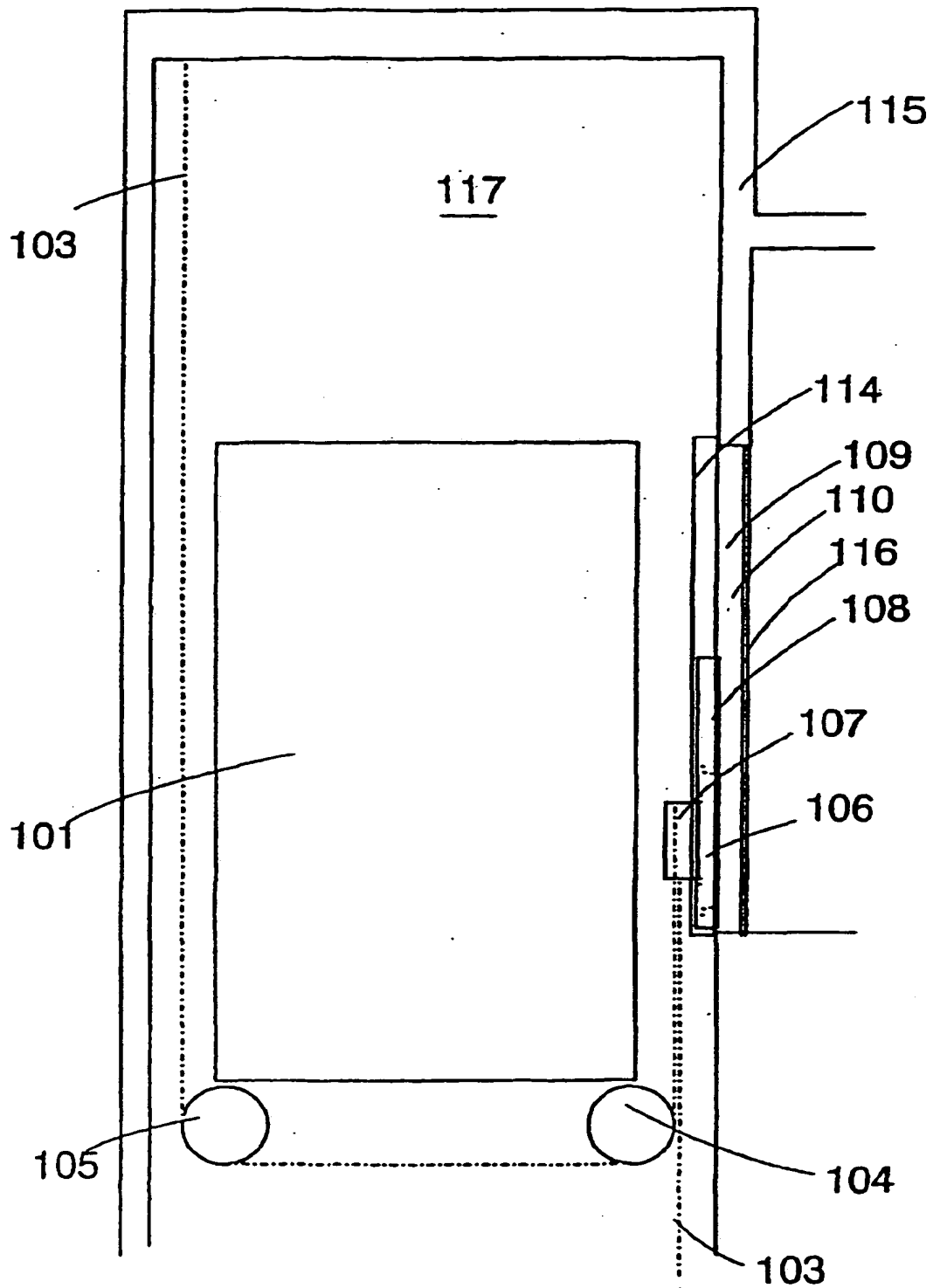


Fig. 2